

Daily Sentinel.

Circulation 4,000.

W. R. NELSON, S. E. MORRIS, PUBLISHERS.

OFFICIAL PAPER—CITY AND COUNTY.

Published Office—New Sentinel Building, No. 107 Colburn St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, 25c a month; Weekly, 1 year, \$1.00.

Single copies, 2 cents; Weekly, 6 mos., \$1.00.

Registered at the Fort Wayne Postoffice as second-class matter.

CIRCULATION

Of The "Daily Sentinel."

The following is the circulation of the "Daily Sentinel" for the week ending November 29th, 1879:

Monday, Nov. 24	4,440
Tuesday, Nov. 25	4,392
Wednesday, Nov. 26	4,416
Thursday, Nov. 27	4,368
Friday, Nov. 28	4,392
Saturday, Nov. 29	4,392

Total 22,008

Average for the week 4,402

Personally appeared before me, Robert A. Meers, a notary public, and for the county of Allen and state of Indiana, William R. Nelson, one of the publishers of the Fort Wayne "Daily Sentinel," who being duly sworn testified that the above is a true statement of the circulation of the "Sentinel" for the above dates.

ROBERT A. MEERS, Notary Public.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

THURSDAY, DEC. 4. — SENATE. — Mr. Carpenter introduced a resolution declaring that the President's refusal to sign the bill for the relief of the Freedmen's Bureau is a violation of the Constitution. Mr. Hendricks moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "President's refusal" and inserting "President's action." The amendment was agreed to. The resolution was then passed. Mr. Hendricks also introduced a resolution directing the President to issue a proclamation calling for a convention of the States to revise the Constitution. The resolution was also passed.

CONGRESS can do nothing which will contribute more to the public weal than to reform our tariff laws.

MR. HAYES, in his message, talks about an 88 cent dollar. That exploded cry will have no effect on sensible and intelligent people. The silver dollar of 412 grains will buy as much meat and coal and labor as any other commodity as the gold dollar of 28.5 grains. It will also pay as many debts. A man with one hundred of these silver dollars is just as rich as if he had one hundred gold dollars. This being the fact, it will be hard for Mr. HAYES or Mr. SHERMAN, or any other financial quack, to try and make our people believe that the silver dollar is an 88 cent dollar or a 90 cent dollar, or anything else than a 100 cent dollar.

T. A. HENDRICKS.

A correspondent asks why the SENTINEL opposes the nomination of Mr. HENDRICKS as the democratic candidate for the presidency? Our correspondent has evidently misunderstood us, for we have never in any way expressed ourselves as opposed to Mr. HENDRICKS's nomination. Mr. HENDRICKS, of all the democrats in Indiana, is the SENTINEL's favorite. We believe that no public man in the state has the respect and esteem of the people more than he, and it is doubtless true, that other things being equal, he can poll a larger vote in Indiana for the presidency than any man named for that position. The respect which the SENTINEL entertains for Mr. HENDRICKS is not exceeded by any one in the state. So far as we know we are in accord with him on all public questions, and our admiration of his talent, integrity and statesmanship would lead us, if in our power to name the next president from among the prominent candidates, to select him.

As great, however, as is our regard for Mr. HENDRICKS, and desirous as we are that he should be president, we will not insist on his nomination unless his candidacy is likely to promote success in other states that are as essential to success as Indiana. The SENTINEL asks for nothing for Indiana or for Mr. HENDRICKS. We are anxious for a presidential success and for the success of our state ticket in 1880. We want Mr. HENDRICKS's name and his claims to the nomination and availability as a candidate presented to the convention fully and in the strongest light. It is quite probable that a success in Indiana will be of absolute importance to the success of the presidential ticket, and if Mr. HENDRICKS would be as available as any other candidate in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, the other democratic north-

ern states, then he ought to be nominated. But if those states, or the delegates from those states in the convention, were to pronounce him, on account of his supposed views on the financial questions which have been and are being discussed by the people, or for any other reason, unavailable in those states as a candidate, then he ought not to be nominated. This is the position of the SENTINEL. Mr. HENDRICKS is a member of the democratic party, and if the use of his name will insure party success, it is his duty as a democrat to permit such of it. If his nomination for president will contribute most to the success of the party, he should accept such a nomination, and if his nomination to be for the best interest of the party he should accept that. In other words, if he desires to serve his party he should accept the position assigned him. We are not of those who believe that Mr. HENDRICKS's nomination is essential to the success of the party in this state next fall. We think that there are other men in the state, and out of it, who, if nominated and the state ticket merits success, will carry the state.

That ticket which will most certainly promise success in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut will be stronger in Indiana than a ticket which is confessedly weak in those states, even if our own HENDRICKS is at the head of it.

STATE POLITICS.

The only democratic newspaper in Wayne county is for sale.

The Richmond Palladium (rep.) favors Hon. A. G. Porter for governor.

The Tipton Times says: There is a remarkable degree of solidity about the English boom. Mr. English is, in every sense of the word, a strong man.

The Oren County Democrat says: Mr. English is an able democrat, and would make a good president, but we shall not consider his claims while Mr. Hendricks is on the track.

Gov. Hendricks manfully says: I regard Indiana as a democratic state, and would be disappointed if any nominee of the party should fail to carry it. At the same time, I will receive all the assistance I can give him.

The Indianapolis Journal reports that Judge Niblack's friends will urge him, in certain contingencies, for the vice-presidency.

The Auburn Courier says: The next democratic ticket must be headed by an Indiana man. We prefer Mr. Hendricks, but could hardly support either McDonald or English, and will abide by the decision of the convention.

The Michigan City Dispatch says: Indiana is bound to nominate either the best or the worst of the candidates next year. Whether the combination be Tilden and English, or McDonald and Bayard, or the vice versa, it is a matter of indifference to the people, and they will support the ticket that will give them the best chance of electing a man who will do them good.

Hon. J. C. Shunklin proposes to ask the democratic state central committee to order that the next state convention shall meet at Evansville. He says that city has the largest hall in the state.

The New Albany Ledger-Standard says: Tilden is the proper person to bring order out of chaos and peace to the conflict. He is a man of peace, and he can do it. He is a man of peace, and he can do it. He is a man of peace, and he can do it.

The Winamac Democrat says: We do not believe that Tilden is out of the way—that a western man will beat the ticket. The first place will be given to an eastern statesman, and one who can command the confidence of the people in New York.

The North Vernon Sun says: If the folk killer had sufficient time and the necessary amount of courage, and it would cost too much to visit this state and hunt the people down, he would have raised by the money he would have made, a large sum of money, and he would have used it to buy up the state, and he would have used it to buy up the state, and he would have used it to buy up the state.

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PERSONAL.

Edward S. Stokes's hair is white.

The Austrian empress bangs her hair.

Gen. Hooker's estate is valued at \$100,000.

Thackeray's private letters are to be published.

Geo. W. Childs draws \$1,000 a day from the Philadelphia Ledger.

The crown prince of Germany celebrated his 43rd birthday on the 19th of October.

Prince Bismarck has been the recipient of 470 crosses or decorations of various kinds.

Jefferson Davis is said to be growing blind, and his wife, since the death of their son, has become an invalid.

The army must immediately be increased. Little Bright Eyes, an Indian girl, has taken to the lecture platform.

Dr. Wilhelm Schnoeller, a professor at Bonn University, says he has discovered that human life can be vastly prolonged by eating lemons.

Mrs. Gen. John C. Fremont is very popular in Arizona, where her husband is governor.

She is very handsome, has beautiful gray hair, and is a brilliant conversationalist.

Senator Lamar, in a speech at Meridian, Miss., said: "The electoral commission gave the country a non-partisan president, for which the South should be thankful."

Gen. Crook's historic remark was: "I tell you a harder thing than being obliged to lose brave men in Indian wars; it is to be forced to fight and kill Indians when I know they are clear in the right."

Col. Dob. Ingersoll keeps his "Bible" lying on the centre table in the front parlor, just like other folks do. On the cover in raised gilt letters is the inscription, "This is an inspired book." It is a copy of Shakespeare.

The widow of James Fisk, jr., boards at South Deerfield, Mass., with a couple who formerly were her coachman and cook. This is not from economical motives, however, for she has a handsome competence.

The proposition to have Secretary Schurz go west and play the piano to the Utes is unworthy an age of civilization. Honorable warfare against savages is well enough, but there are limits even to the cruelties of war.

The presents of Dr. Hostetter, of Pittsburgh, to his newly married daughter, exceed in princely munificence those given by Astor, New York, to his daughter. Besides the presents, which amount to over \$100,000, it is reported that the doctor has given her a million in bonds.

HERE AND THERE.

The amount of cotton sold in the southern states in October this year will not net the producers \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 more than the sales for the same month last year.

James L. Ray, of Lewis and Clark counties, Mont., received a premium at the territorial fair this fall for the best acre of wheat, being 102 bushels to the acre. This is believed to be the largest yield on record.

Lamp wicks made of spun glass have lately been tried, and it is said they do very well, supplying the petroleum, oil or alcohol to the flame with more steadiness than the ordinary wick, and secure a better light at less expense and without any unpleasant odor.

A new invention has been successfully tried in London by which the power generated in stopping street cars is utilized in winding up a coiled spring, which is afterward set free to assist the horse in starting the car again. Down grades are also utilized in the same way for helping the horse on the up grade.

The two-cent postal card is coming, and will soon be in general circulation. It has two stamps, one at each end, and spaces for two messages. The sender who desires information valuable to himself occupies one of the spaces, and the return correspondent the other. One stamp is cancelled at the office from which it is originally sent, and the other at the return office.

And now comes a genius from Sweden who claims to have invented a machine for separating cream from milk, by which means fresh milk is put in at one end, cream drawn out of one hole and skim-milk out of another at the other end. This little institution only costs \$125, and requires but two men to run it. It is said that it does its work perfectly, and only leaves three-fourths of one percent of cream in the milk—which is an additional reason why everybody should get one.

A writer in the Atlantic for November states that in Boston alone, during the last year, there were 555 cases of missing persons reported to the police, and of these one-third were women. Though many of them have been heard from, quite a number are yet unaccounted for. It is stated by a Boston detective that there are probably 2,000 girls in that city to-day whose place of living and way of living are unknown to their friends. The number of boys who annually disappear, and of whom may not be found, is very great.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The nihilists are causing much trouble in Bulgaria, and a new ministry is about to be formed.

It is believed at London that Frothingham will secure the appointment to the vacant English mission.

A grand thanksgiving service was held in Paris to celebrate the escape of the czar from the plot to kill him. The mission of the delegation of Canadian farmers to Ireland is likely to prove a failure, so far as inducing emigration to Canada is concerned.

A heavy snow is falling at Paris and all over France. Railway traffic is partially suspended in some districts. At Cherbourg a terrific storm passed off the coast. Some disasters to shipping are reported.

Thos. Bayley Potter, M. P., who has recently returned to England from America, speaks enthusiastically of the progress and prospects of the United States and of the republican institutions of the country.

Parnell and O'Finnegan are expected to leave for New York on the 17th inst. Parnell will be present at the trial of the prisoners at Carrick-on-Shannon, which it is expected will terminate by December 15th.

At the British cabinet council on Thursday a programme was decided upon for the government of the Lord lieutenant of Ireland. The details are kept from the public, but it is understood that the government, while extending aid and employment to the suffering, will not modify its demands that the agitation be con-

ducted within the strict letter of the law.

In the debate in the French chamber of deputies Thursday, Brisson said the ministry was divided in its councils; that it had failed to purge the staff of its reactionary element, and had also failed to reform the magistrature; he concluding, "We have a resolute majority, and a vacillating ministry."

A telegram has been received at Valparaiso, Peru, which confirms the previous report of the disaster to the Chilean forces near Los, at the mouth of the river of the same name, on the boundary between Peru and Bolivia. After a stubborn fight 1500 Chileans surrendered to the Peruvian army, which with all their cannon and ammunition. The Chilean commander afterwards occupied Cencas Blancas.

Queen Victoria's physicians are said to regard her case as requiring the most careful and skillful attention, and have issued directions that no person except nurses and members of the royal household be admitted to her presence for any reason. Matters of state which demand the queen's official cognizance and documents which are imperative without her signature are laid on the table to wait the issue of her indisposition. In court and government circles much solicitude is felt, and bulletins, which are posted several times a day, announcing of her condition, are surrounded and read by interested crowds of people.

NEWS NOTES.

The Northwestern Ohio Medical Association met at Lima Thursday. About twenty-five doctors are present.

The embarkment of the obelisk presented by Egypt to the United States will take place at Alexandria in a few days.

The wife of Maj. John Ewing died near Millersburg, O., Thursday, at an advanced age. She and her husband were among the first settlers of Holmes county.

Charlotte Patti entered suit at St. Louis, Thursday, against the Post-Dispatch, asking \$25,000 damages, for publication of an alleged libelous article from the Leavenworth Times of last Sunday, in which she is stated to have been drunk on the occasion of her concert there, the night previous.

The Ohio State Dentists' Association elected the following officers for the ensuing year: J. A. Hunter, Cincinnati, president; A. L. Brown, Chillicothe, and J. L. Scott, Defiance, vice-presidents; E. G. Betty, Cincinnati, corresponding secretary; W. H. Elliott, recording secretary; Geo. W. Kuley, Oxford, treasurer.

The executive committee of the world's fair committee held a private session at New York, on Wednesday night, at which arrangements were made for a public meeting to agitate the subject of a world's fair, to be held the present month at the Cooper Institute. A letter from Gen. Grant was read, promising to preside at the meeting at the Cooper Institute, and did not interfere with his other engagements.

The United States Potters' Association at Cincinnati, discussed the question of uniformity of prices without coming to any tangible agreement on the subject. They decline to make public their action, but it is known that they retain the present selling list, and appointed a committee to revise the schedule and report. They adopted resolutions requesting President Hayes not to sign the commercial treaty with France. The session closed with a banquet at the Gibson House last night.

The beer brewers of Cincinnati, at their meeting Thursday, were astonished by receiving a communication from Amos Smith, jr., collector of internal revenue, notifying them that they must change the size of their beer barrels to conform to the law as amended at the last session of congress. By that law they are taxed \$1 on every barrel of 31 gallons wine measure, which contains 231 cubic inches of beer. The barrels now in use contain 31 gallons beer measure, or 242 cubic inches to the gallon. This makes a difference of 11 gallons to the barrel, and involves the cost of changing the size of the barrels. No action was taken with reference to the consolidation project.

POLITICAL.

The Michigan republican state committee, at Detroit, Thursday evening, elected James McMillan, of that city, chairman of the state committee, and L. W. Heath, of Charlotte, member of the national committee, vice Chandler, deceased. Resolutions of respect to the memory of Senator Chandler were adopted.

Application was made Thursday to the presiding justice of the supreme judicial court for Oxford county, Me., by the county attorney, upon petition of Andrew R. G. Smith, senator-elect from Lincoln county, and Nahum T. Hill, senator-elect from Hancock county, asking the court to issue a rule to the secretary of state and a mandamus to exhibit the returns of the election.

The Leavenworth Times prints the views of Kansas politicians on the presidential question, as gleaned from replies to inquiries sent for that purpose. Of the republicans, over half express a decided preference for a ticket composed of U. S. Grant for president, and James G. Blaine for vice-president. The democrats prefer either Seymour or Bayard for president, and Hendricks or McDonald for vice-president.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did them no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost, I know it. A Workingman."

Poverty and Suffering. "I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did them no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost, I know it. A Workingman."

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oring the insertion of the name of Jehovah in the constitution, and opposition to a close union of church and state. President Payne, of the Ohio Wesleyan University, read a paper on "The Bible in the Public Schools," in which he favored its retention, on the ground that it could inflict no injury. Its use did not necessarily imply either a union of church and state or exercise a sectarian influence on it.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Congressman Bingham has introduced in the house a joint resolution, providing for an equestrian statue of the late General. Chester, to cost \$30,000, and to be erected on some suitable reservation in this city.

The house committee on rules has authorized Representative Frye to report a resolution for the creation of a commission of nine members, to whom shall be referred all matters introduced in the house which relate to the subject of woman suffrage.

There is a very strong element among the democrats of both houses, who are desirous of persuading Horatio Seymour to accept the presidential nomination next year. Senator Kernan, who is Seymour's neighbor and intimate friend, does not abandon the hope that the latter may ultimately consent to be a candidate, although he says that just now the governor is firm in his purpose to never again take a hand in political affairs.

The democratic caucus committee, consisting of Senators Thurman, Whyte, Bailey, Vance, Kernan, Saulsbury, Lamar, Voorhees and Jones (Pa.), held a long meeting Thursday evening, at which the rolls of the sergeant-at-arms and other officers of the senate were critically examined, with a view of ascertaining whether any further caucus action is advisable in regard to the distribution of the programme. The inquiry concerning this subject (which the committee were directed to investigate, by a resolution adopted at Tuesday's caucus) will be continued at another meeting.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Joseph and Mary Volkmer were indicted at New York by the grand jury for having administered poison to Charles E. Blair with intent to kill.

Colwell, the yard master who was held responsible for the terrible collision and loss of life at Jackson, Mich., early in October, is reported to have become insane.

The New Orleans Observer, a republican organ, publishes a statement received by the Louisiana republican campaign committee from Delta, to the effect that Dave Armstrong was hung Friday night. R. H. Brown, late postmaster, was hung, Ex-Sheriff Banta was strangled, and stretched Monday night. Twenty-five others have run away from the parish. Terrorism is complete. The parish has been pointed by over 2,000 majority for the democrats. The republicans cannot vote.

GRANT.

A Visit from the Chicago Preachers—Preparations at Cincinnati.

At Chicago, Thursday, Gen. Grant received the ministers of all denominations, at the residence of his son, Col. Grant. Dr. Goodwin of the Congregational Church, introduced them in a brief speech. Gen. Grant said in reply:

I am very glad to receive the ministers of the various denominations and churches here this evening, and thank you for the very cordial welcome you have extended to me. I shall not be able to respond to the prayer you have just heard, but I can say that I have always believed, and do now believe, that a nation, as well as individuals who act from any other principle than that of right, must receive punishment. The great conflict which we have gone through has been a punishment for national sins, a punishment that was to come sooner or later in some shape, and had to end in great bloodshed. Though that struggle has ended, it has left us a nation that has to be preserved, and will let us pray for peace, and gradually work out what may be wrong in it now. (Applause.)

After the speech there was a general handshaking. About 3 o'clock all had departed. The evening was spent in a quiet way at the residence of Gen. Sheridan, where old friends met the general and Mrs. Grant.

The preparations at Cincinnati for the reception of Gen. Grant are in active progress. The line of procession has been fixed, and it is not necessarily long. Mrs. Grant is not forgotten. While men by force of superior strength debate her and all other ladies from the banquet to be given in honor of her husband Thursday night, it has been arranged that she shall give a reception to the ladies at the residence of Washington McLean some night.

A Murderer's Posthumous Statement.

The Titusville (Pa.) Herald publishes the posthumous statement of Andrew Tracy, the unfortunate young lawyer who was hanged Thursday at Southport, McKeen county, for the murder of his cousin, Miss Mary Reilly, in September, 1878. The document, which fills nearly four columns of the Herald, is written in remarkably well-chosen and chaste language, and is in itself interesting. Tracy claims that the deed was not murder, but was justified by his intense love for Miss Reilly, whom he says he could not bear to think of marrying another. Their love, it seems, was mutual, but her objection to their marriage was their near blood relationship. He pays a beautiful tribute to her memory. The case is one that created the intensest interest throughout Pennsylvania and western New York.

Poverty and Suffering. "I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did them no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost, I know it. A Workingman."

MOTHER'S WAY.

Oh within my little cottage
With the shadows gently fall,
While the sunbeams touch the earth
And sweet sleep upon the wall,
Do we gather close together,
And in hushed voices converse,
As each other's full sorrows
For the wrong that each has done,
Should you wonder why this custom
At the ending of the day,
Eye and voice would only answer
"It was once our mother's way."

110 or home be bright and cheery,
If it hold a welcome true,
Opening wide its door of greeting
To the weary, and the few,
If we share our father's bounty
With the needy day by day,
'Tis because our hearts remember
"This was once our mother's way."

Somehow, when our hands grow
Very old,
Or our backs seem very long,
When our burdens seem too heavy,
And we deem the right all wrong,
Then we gain a new fresh courage,
As we rise to promptly say:
"Let us do our duty bravely,
This was our dear mother's way."

Thus we keep her memory precious,
While we never cease to pray
That at our own longed-for shadows
Mark the evening of our day,
They may find us waiting calmly,
To go home our mother's way!

JEWISH EXECUTIONS.

Stoning, Strangling, Burning and Decapitation.

From the interesting papers on the "Criminal Code of the Jews," published by the Fall Mail Gazette, the following is taken:

Arrived within six yards of the place of execution the sages who were with the culprit pressed him to confess his crime. They told him that whoever makes confession is privileged to share in the *adam haba*—future existence; since death was an expiation for all iniquities. If he refused to acknowledge his guilt he was asked to say, "May death prove an atonement for all my transgressions." He was then conducted to within four yards of the place where the sentence was to be carried into effect. The death draught was here administered. This beverage was composed of myrrh and frankincense (*lebanon*), in a cup of vinegar or light wine. It produced in the convict a kind of stupefaction, a semiconscious condition of mind and body, rendering him insensible to his fate and scarcely sensible to pain. The drink was—in Jerusalem—provided by the women, who considered this one of the greatest *mitzvot*—meritorious deeds. In provincial towns the local communal authorities were required to furnish the criminal with the draught. As soon as the culprit had drunk of the stupefying draught the execution took place.

In accordance with the Mosaic code, four kinds of death were inflicted, each appropriate to a distinct series of crimes—stoning, strangling, burning and decapitation. Nothing can be more absurd than the notions generally current respecting the manner in which these punishments were carried out by the Jews. The stoning of the Bible and of the Talmud was not, as vulgarly supposed, a pell-mell casting of stones at a criminal; the burning had nothing whatever in common with the process of consuming by fire a living person as practiced by the churchmen of the middle ages; nor did the strangling bear any resemblance to our English mode of putting criminals to death.

THE STONING TO DEATH of the Talmud was performed as follows: The criminal was conducted to an elevated place, divested of his attire if a man, and then hurled to the ground below. The height of the eminence from which he was thrown was always more than fifteen feet; the higher, within certain limits, the better. It was not, however, to be so high as to smash or greatly disfigure the body. This was a tender point with the Jews; man was created in God's image, and it was not permitted to desecrate the temple shaped by heaven's own hand. The first of the witnesses who had testified against the condemned man acted as executioner, in accordance with Deut. xvii. 7. If the convict fell face downward he was turned on his back. If he was not quite dead, a stone so heavy as to require two persons to carry it was taken to the top of the eminence whence he had been thrown; the second of the witnesses then hurled the stone so as to fall upon the culprit below. This process, however, was seldom necessary, the semi-stupefied condition of the convict and the height from which he was cast insuring instant death. The bodies of those condemned for blasphemy or idolatry were subsequently hung upon a gallows until dusk; in other cases immediately after execution the corpse was interred. Outside every town there were two cemeteries for criminals—one for those sentenced to be stoned or burned, one for those decapitated or hanged. As soon as the flesh had disappeared the skeleton could be removed to the family burying place. A few days after an execution the friends and relatives of the dead man—he was no longer regarded as an offender—called upon the judges who had tried him. This was a tacit acknowledgment that the punishment had been justly awarded, and that those charged with the administration of the law were regarded with no unavailing feeling by the family and connections of the unfortunate man. Death by stoning was the penalty of the following crimes: Adultery of an unnatural character; blasphemy, and any form of idolatry; public profanation of the Sabbath; cursing parents (which must include blasphemy); the practice of Ob and yodoni—presumably a form of idolatrous sorcery; criminal assault upon a Na'arah (a young girl not yet of full age—one of mature years is termed in the Talmud *bagroth*); any person seducing another to idolatry, and a stubborn and rebellious son. Some other offenses which can not be mentioned here were also punished by stoning. A criminal

SENTENCED TO DEATH by burning was executed in the following manner: A shallow pit some two feet deep was dug in the ground. In this the culprit was placed standing upright. Around his legs earth was shoveled and battened firmly down until he was fixed up to his knees in the soil. A strong cord was

now brought, and a very soft cloth wrapped around it. This was passed once around the offender's neck; then two men came forward, each grasped an end of the rope, and pulled hard. Suffocation was immediate. As the condemned man felt the strain of the cord, and his inability to overcome it, the lower jaw dropped. Into the mouth thus opened a lighted wick was quickly thrown. This constituted the burning. After death ensued the body was buried in the cemetery for criminals. This manner of death was prescribed by an injunction of the Pentateuch for those committing adultery in certain specified cases—notably where the married daughter of a priest was found guilty of the crime.

DECAPITATION.

was performed by the Jews after the fashion of the surrounding nations. It was considered the most humiliating, the most ignominious and degrading death that any man could suffer. It was the penalty in cases of assassination and deliberate murder. It was incurred by any who willfully and wantonly slew his fellow-man with a stone or with an implement of stone or iron. It was likewise the punishment meted out to all persons guilty of paganism and living in a town.

STRANGULATION.

It was a form of death by suffocation. It was effected as in burning. The culprit stood up to his knees in loose earth. A soft cloth containing a cord was wound once round the neck. The ends being tightly pulled in opposite directions, life was soon extinct. This mode of death was the punishment of one who struck his father or mother; of any one stealing a fellow-Israelite; of a false prophet; of any one committing adultery (as we understand this crime nowadays), and of the elder or provincial judge who taught or acted contrary to the decision of the Great Synhedrin of Jerusalem.

Good Evidence.

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Monday, Nov. 21	4,440
Tuesday, Nov. 25	4,392
Wednesday, Nov. 26	4,416
Friday, Nov. 28	4,368
Saturday, Nov. 29	4,352

Total.....22,008

Average for the week.....4,402

Personally appeared before me, Robert A. Meers, a notary public in and for the county of Allen and State of Indiana, William R. Nelson, one of the publishers of the Fort Wayne "Daily Sentinel," who being duly sworn testified that the above is a true statement of the circulation of the "Sentinel" for the above dates.

ROBERT A. MEERS, Notary Public.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

THURSDAY, DEC. 4.—SENATE.—Mr. Carpenter introduced a resolution declaring that the people of the United States should not be disturbed by any financial legislation during the present session of congress. Mr. Plumb offered a resolution making an additional article of war, to prohibit gambling by officers or soldiers in or from stores. Adjourned till Monday, 11:15 A.M. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Gillet declaring that congress is not only opposed to any reduction in the volume of the United States legal tender notes, but, on the contrary, is in favor of substituting greenbacks for national bank notes. Report of the committee on the 4125-grain silver dollar. Mr. Aiken presented a petition of the National Grange and Entomological Societies, requesting the enactment of laws to relieve the country from unlawful exactions by transportation companies engaged in western states commerce. Mr. Townsend, of Illinois, offered a resolution directing the judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of a constitutional amendment limiting the time for presentation of cases against the United States to three years from the time the claim accrued. Mr. O'Connor introduced a bill to return to the Treasury the funds that have been deposited in the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company. Adjourned till Monday.

CONGRESS can do nothing which will contribute more to the public wealth than to reform our tariff laws.

MR. HAYES, in his message, talks about an 88 cent dollar. That exploded cry will have no effect on sensible and intelligent people. The silver dollar of 412½ grains will buy as much meat and coal and labor as any other commodity as the gold dollar of 28.5 grains. It will also pay as many debts. A man with one hundred of these silver dollars is just as rich as if he had one hundred gold dollars. This being the fact, it will be hard for Mr. HAYES or Mr. SHERMAN, or any other financial quack, to try and make our people believe that the silver dollar is an 88 cent dollar or a 90 cent dollar, or anything else than a 100 cent dollar.

T. A. HENDRICKS.

A correspondent asks why the SENTINEL opposes the nomination of Mr. HENDRICKS as the democratic candidate for the presidency? Our correspondent has evidently misunderstood us, for we have never in any way expressed ourselves as opposed to Mr. HENDRICKS's nomination. Mr. HENDRICKS, of all the democrats in Indiana, is the SENTINEL's favorite. We believe that no public man in the state has the respect and esteem of the people more than he, and it is doubtless true, that other things being equal, he can poll a larger vote in Indiana for the presidency than any man named for that position. The respect which the SENTINEL entertains for Mr. HENDRICKS is not exceeded by any one in the state. So far as we know we are in accord with him on all public questions, and our admiration of his talent, integrity and statesmanship would lead us, in our power to name the next president from among the prominent candidates, to select him.

As grant, however, as is our regard for Mr. HENDRICKS, and desirous as we are that he should be president, we will not insist on his nomination unless his candidacy is likely to promote success in other states that are as essential to success as Indiana. The SENTINEL asks for nothing for Indiana or for Mr. HENDRICKS. We are anxious for a presidential success and for the success of our state ticket in 1880. We want Mr. HENDRICKS's name and his claims to the nomination and availability as a candidate presented to the convention fully and in the strongest light. It is quite probable that a success in Indiana will be of absolute importance to the success of the presidential ticket, and if Mr. HENDRICKS would be as available as any other candidate in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, the other democratic north-

ern states, then he ought to be nominated. But if those states, or the delegates from those states in the convention, were to pronounce him, on account of his supposed views on the financial questions which have been and are being discussed by the people, or for any other reason, unavailable in those states as a candidate, then he ought not to be nominated. This is the position of the SENTINEL. Mr. HENDRICKS is a member of the democratic party, and if the use of his name will insure party success, it is his duty as a democrat to permit such use of it. If his nomination for president will contribute most to the success of the party, he should accept such a nomination, and if his nomination for vice president is thought to be for the best interest of the party he should accept that. In other words, if he desires to serve his party he should accept the position assigned him. We are not of those who believe that Mr. HENDRICKS's nomination is essential to the success of the party in this state next fall. We think that there are other men in the state, and out of it, who, if nominated and the state ticket merits success, will carry the state.

That ticket which will most certainly promise success in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut will be stronger in Indiana than a ticket which is confessedly weak in those states, even if our own HENDRICKS is at the head of it.

STATE POLITICS.

The only democratic newspaper in Wayne county is for sale.

The Richmond Palladium (rep.) favors Hon. A. G. Porter for governor.

The Tipton Times says:

There is a remarkable degree of solidity about the English tongue, but we should in every sense of the word, a strong man. The Owen County Democrat says:

Mr. English is an able democrat, and would make a good president, but we should not consider his claims while Mr. Hendricks is on the track.

Gov. Hendricks manfully says:

I regard Indiana as a democratic state, and would be disappointed if any nominee of the party should fail to carry it. At any rate he would receive all the assistance I could give him.

The Indianapolis Journal reports that Judge Niblack's friends will urge him, in certain contingencies, for the vice-presidency.

The Auburn Courier says:

The next democratic ticket must be headed by an Indiana man. We prefer Mr. Hendricks, but could heartily support either McDonald or English, and will abide by the decision of the convention.

The Michigan City Dispatch says:

Indiana is bound to furnish either the head or the tail of the national ticket next year. Whether the combination be Tilden and English, or McDonald, or Bayard with the English, or Hendricks, and then you know, it might be Hendricks or Potter, Bayard, Hancock or somebody else.

Hon J. G. Shanklin proposes to ask the democratic state central committee to order that the next state convention shall meet at Evansville. He says that city has the largest hall in the state.

The New Albany Ledger-Standard says:

Tilden is the proper person to bring order out of chaos and pacify the conflicting elements. He throttled Tammany in 1876 and on other occasions, and he can and doubtless will do so again when the task becomes necessary. The people are with Tilden, and it seems that he alone can lead the democracy to victory in 1880.

The Winamac Democrat says:

We do not believe that Tilden is out of the way that a western man will head the ticket. The first place will be given to an eastern statesman, and one who can reconcile the unfortunate division in the party in New York. We have several such eminent men; from such will the selection be made. There is scarcely a doubt that the second place will be tendered to a western statesman, and most likely Indiana will furnish the candidate.

The North Vernon Sun says:

If the foil killer had sufficient time and the necessary amount of courage, and it wouldn't cost too much to visit this state and make a tour of the country, and get out of the spongy milk-and-water editors, whose attacks upon Gil-Shanklin are as discreditable to democrats throughout the state, and which are indulged in for no other purpose than to gain applause from the opposing press, and let off a few of them, he would perform a good service and lend the democracy the gratitude of every democrat in the state.

PERSONAL.

Edward S. Stokes's hair is white.

The Austrian empress bangs her hair.

Gen. Hooker's estate is valued at \$100,000.

Thackeray's private letters are to be published.

Geo. W. Childs draws \$1,000 a day from the Philadelphia Ledger.

The crown prince of Germany celebrated his 48th birthday on the 19th of October.

Prince Bismarck has been the recipient of 470 crosses or decorations of various kinds.

Jefferson Davis is said to be growing blind, and his wife, since the death of their son, has become an invalid.

The army must immediately be increased. Little Bright Eyes, an Indian girl, has taken to the lecture platform.

Dr. Wilhelm Schmoel, a professor at Bonn University, says he has discovered that human life can be vastly prolonged by eating lemons.

Mrs. Gen. John C. Fremont is very popular in Arizona, where her hus-

band is governor. She is very handsome, has beautiful gray hair, and is a brilliant conversationalist.

Senator Lamar, in a speech at Meridian, Miss., said: "The electoral commission gave the country a non-partisan president, for which the South should be thankful."

Gen. Crook's historic remark was: "I tell you a harder thing than being obliged to lose brave men in Indian wars; it is to be forced to fight and kill Indians when I know they are clear in the right."

Col. Bob. Ingersoll keeps his "Bible" lying on the centre table in the front parlor, just like other folks do. On the cover in raised gilt letters is the inscription, "This is an inspired book." It is a copy of Shakespeare.

The widow of James Jisk, jr., boards at South Deerfield, Mass., with a couple who formerly were her coachman and cook. This is not from economical motives, however, for she has a handsome competence.

The proposition to have Secretary Schurz go west and play the piano to the Utes is not worthy an age of civilization. Honorable warfare against savages is well enough, but there are limits even to the cruelties of war.

The presents of Dr. Hostetter, of Pittsburgh, to his newly married daughter, exceed in princely munificence those given by Astor, New York, to his daughter. Besides the presents, which amount to over \$100,000, it is reported that the doctor has given her a million in bonds.

HERE AND THERE.

The amount of cotton sold in the southern states in October this year will net the producers \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 more than the sales for the same month last year.

James L. Ray, of Lewis and Clark counties, Mont., received a premium at the territorial fair this fall for the best acre of wheat, being 102 bushels to the acre. This is believed to be the largest yield on record.

Lamp wicks made of spun glass have lately been tried, and it is said they do very well, supplying the petroleum, oil or alcohol to the flame with more steadiness than the ordinary wick, and secure a better light at less expense and without any unpleasant odor.

A new invention has been successfully tried in London by which the power generated in stopping street cars is utilized in winding up a coiled spring, which is afterward set free to assist the horse in starting the car again. Down grades are also utilized in the same way for helping the horse on the up grade.

The two-cent postal card is coming, and will soon be in general circulation. It has two stamps, one at each end, and spaces for two messages. The sender who desires information valuable to himself occupies one of the spaces, and the return correspondent the other. One stamp is concealed at the office from which it is originally sent, and the other at the return office.

And now comes a genius from Sweden who claims to have invented a machine for separating cream from milk, by which means fresh milk is put in at one end, cream drawn out of one hole and skim-milk out of another at the other end. This little institution only costs \$125, and requires but two men to run it. It is said that it does its work perfectly, and only leaves three-tenths of one percent of cream in the milk—which is an additional reason why everybody should get one.

A writer in the Atlantic for November states that in Boston alone, during the last year, there were 555 cases of missing persons reported to the police, and of these one-third were women. Though many of them have been heard from, quite a number are yet unaccounted for. It is stated by a Boston detective that there are probably 2,000 girls in that city to-day whose place of living and way of living are unknown to their friends. The number of boys who annually disappear, and may or may not be found, is very great.

POLITICAL.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The nihilists are causing much trouble in Bulgaria, and a new ministry is about to be formed.

It is believed at London that Frelinghuysen will secure the appointment to the vacant English mission.

A grand thanksgiving service was held in Paris to celebrate the escape of the czar from the plot to kill him.

The mission of the delegation of Canadian farmers to Ireland is likely to prove a failure, so far as inducing emigration to Canada is concerned.

A heavy snow is falling at Paris and all over France. Railway traffic is partially suspended in some districts. At Cherbourg a terrific storm passed off the coast. Some disasters to shipping are reported.

Thos. Bayley Potter, M. P., who has recently returned to England from America, speaks enthusiastically of the progress and prospects of the United States and of the republican institutions of the country.

Parnell and O'Finnegan are expected to leave for New York on the 17th inst. Parnell will be present at the trial of the prisoners at Carrick-on-Shannon, which it is expected will terminate by December 15th.

At the British cabinet council on Thursday a programme was decided upon for the government of the lord lieutenant of Ireland. The details are kept from the public, but it is understood that the government, while extending aid and employment to the suffering, will not modify its demands that the agitation be con-

ducted within the strict letter of the law.

In the debate in the French chamber of deputies Thursday, Brisson said the ministry was divided in its councils; that it had failed to purge the staff of its reactionary element, and had also failed to reform in the magistracy; he concluding, "We have a resolute majority, and a vacillating ministry."

A telegram has been received at Valparaiso, Peru, which confirms the previous report of the disaster to the Chilean forces near Loa, at the mouth of the river of the same name, on the boundary between Peru and Bolivia. After a stubborn fight 1500 Chileans surrendered to the allies with all their cannon and ammunition. The Chilean commander afterwards occupied Cencas Blancas.

Queen Victoria's physicians are said to regard her case as requiring the most careful and skillful attention, and have issued directions that no person except nurses and members of the royal household be admitted to her presence. Matters of state which the queen's official cognizance and documents which are imperative without her signature are laid on the table to wait the issue of her indisposition. In court and government circles much solicitude is felt, and bulletins, which are posted several times a day, announcing of her condition, are surrounded and read by interested crowds of people.

NEWS NOTES.

The Northwestern Ohio Medical Association met at Lima Thursday. About twenty-five doctors are present.

The embarkment of the obelisk presented by Egypt to the United States will take place at Alexandria in a few days.

The wife of Maj. John Ewing died near Millersburg, O., Thursday, at an advanced age. She and her husband were among the first settlers of Holmes county.

Carlotta Patti entered suit at St. Louis, Thursday, against the Post-Dispatch, asking \$25,000 damage, for publication of an alleged libelous article from the Leavenworth Times of last Sunday, in which she is stated to have been drunk on the occasion of her concert there, the night previous.

The Ohio State Dentists' Association elected the following officers for the ensuing year: J. A. Hunter, Cincinnati, president; A. L. Brown, Chillicothe, and J. L. Scott, Defiance, vice-presidents; E. G. Betty, Cincinnati, corresponding secretary; W. H. Elliott, recording secretary; Geo. W. Kelley, Oxford, treasurer.

The executive committee of the world's fair committee held a private session at New York, on Wednesday night, at which arrangements were made for a public meeting to agitate the subject of a world's fair to be held in the present month at the Cooper Institute. A letter from Gen. Grant, was read, promising to preside at the meeting at the Cooper Institute, and it did not interfere with his other arrangements.

The United States Potters' Association at Cincinnati, discussed the question of uniformity of prices without coming to any tangible agreement on the subject. They decline to make public their action, but it is known that they retain the present selling list, and appointed a committee to revise the schedule and report. They adopted resolutions requesting President Hayes not to sign the commercial treaty with France. The session closed with a banquet at the Gibson House last night.

The beer brewers of Cincinnati, at their meeting Thursday, were astonished by receiving a communication from Amos Smith, jr., collector of inland revenue, notifying them that they must change the size of their beer barrels to conform to the law as amended at the last session of congress. By that law they are taxed \$1 on every barrel of 31 gallons wine measure, which contains 231 cubic inches of beer. The barrels now in use contain 31 gallons beer measure, or 242 cubic inches to the gallon. This makes a difference of 11 gallons to the barrel, and involves the cost of changing the size of the barrels. No action was taken with reference to the consolidation project.

The Michigan republican state committee, at Detroit, Thursday evening, elected James McMillan, of that city, chairman of the state committee, and L. W. Heath, of Charlotte, member of the national committee, vice Chandler, deceased. Resolutions of respect to the memory of Senator Chandler were adopted.

Application was made Thursday to the presiding justice of the supreme judicial court for Oxford county, Me., by the county attorney, upon petition of Andrew E. G. Smith, senator-elect from Lincoln county, and Nahum T. Hill, senator-elect from Hancock county, asking the court to issue a rule to the secretary of state and a mandamus to exhibit the returns of the election.

The Leavenworth Times prints the views of Kansas politicians on the presidential question, as gleaned from replies to inquiries sent for that purpose. Of the republicans, over half express a decided preference for a ticket composed of U. S. Grant for president, and James G. Blaine for vice-president. The democrats prefer either Seymour or Bayard for president, and Hendricks or McDonald for vice-president. A number, while opposed to Grant's nomination, admit his probability, and say they will support him.

In the national reform state convention at Mansfield, O., Thursday, the committee on resolutions reported a series of fourteen resolutions, mainly devoted to the questions of temperance, political depravity, atheism, religious education, and in public teaching, elevation of the masses, favor-

ing the insertion of the name of Jehovah in the constitution, and opposition to a close union of church and state. President Payne, of the Ohio Wesleyan University, read a paper on "The Bible in the Public Schools," in which he favored its retention, on the ground that it could inflict no injury. Its use did not necessarily imply either a union of church and state or exercise a sectarian influence on it.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Congressman Bingham has introduced in the house a joint resolution, providing for an equestrian statue of the late General Custer, to cost \$30,000, and be erected on some suitable reservation in this city.

The house committee on rules has authorized Representative Frye to report a resolution for the creation of a commission of nine members, to whom shall be referred all matters introduced in the house which relate to the subject of woman suffrage.

There is a very strong element among the democrats of both houses, who are desirous of persuading Horatio Seymour to accept the presidential nomination next year. Senator Kernan, who is Seymour's neighbor and intimate friend, does not abandon the hope that the latter may ultimately consent to be a candidate, although he says that just now the governor is firm in his purpose to never again take a hand in political affairs.

The democratic caucus committee, consisting of Senators Thurman, Whyte, Bailey, Vance, Kernan, Salsbury, Lamar, Voorhees and Jones (Fla.), held a long meeting Thursday evening, at which the rolls of the sergeant-at-arms and other officers of the senate were critically examined, with a view of ascertaining whether any further caucus action is advisable in regard to the distribution of the programme. The inquiry concerning this subject (which the committee were directed to investigate, by a resolution adopted at Tuesday's caucus) will be continued at another meeting.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Joseph and Mary Volkmer were indicted at New York by the grand jury for having administered poison to Charles E. Blair with intent to kill.

Colwell, the yard master who was held responsible for the terrible collision and loss of life at Jackson, Mich., early in October, is reported to have become insane.

The New Orleans Observer, a republican organ, publishes a statement received by the Louisiana republican campaign committee from Delta, to the effect that Dave Armstrong was hung Sunday night. R. H. Brown, late postmaster, was hung. Ex-Sheriff Frank was strangled and stretched Monday night. Twenty-five others have run away from the parish. Terrorism is complete. The parish has been counted by over 2,000 majority for the democrats. The republicans do not vote.

GRANT.

A Visit from the Chicago Preachers—Preparations at Cincinnati.

At Chicago, Thursday, Gen. Grant received the ministers of all denominations, at the residence of his son, Col. Grant. Dr. Goodwin, of the Congregational Church, introduced them in a brief speech. Gen. Grant said in reply:

I am very glad to receive the ministers of the various denominations and churches here this evening, and thank you for the very cordial welcome you have extended to me. I shall not be able to respond to the words you have just heard, but I say that I have always believed, and do now believe, that a nation, as well as individuals who act from any other principle than is just and right, must receive punishment. The great conflict which we have gone through has been a punishment for national sins, a punishment that was to come sooner or later in some shape, and had to end in great bloodshed. Though that struggle has ended, it has left a nation, one that has to be preserved, and will last many generations, and gradually work out what may be well in it now. (Applause.)

After the speech there was a general handshaking. About 3 o'clock all had departed. The evening was spent in a quiet way at the residence of Gen. Sheridan, where old friends met the general and Mrs. Grant.

The preparations at Cincinnati for the reception of Gen. Grant, are in active progress. The line of procession has been fixed, and it is not necessarily long. Mrs. Grant is not forgotten. While men by force of superior strength rebuke her and all other ladies from the banquet to be given in honor of her husband Thursday night, it has been arranged that she shall give a reception to the ladies at the residence of Washington McLean some night.

A Murderer's Posthumous Statement.

The Titusville (Pa.) Herald publishes the posthumous statement of Andrew Tracy, the unfortunate young lawyer who was hanged Thursday at Southport, McKean county, for the murder of his cousin, Miss Mary Reilly, in September, 1878. The document, which fills nearly four columns of the Herald, is written in remarkably well-chosen and chaste language, and is in itself interesting. Tracy claims that the deed was not murder, but was justified by his intense love for Miss Reilly, whom he says he could not bear to think of marrying another. Her love, it seems, was mutual, but her objection to their marriage was their near blood relationship. He pays a beautiful tribute to her memory. The case is one that created the intensest interest throughout Pennsylvania and western New York.

Poverty and Suffering.—
"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did them no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well and free with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost. I know it. A Workingman."

MOTHER'S WAY.

Oh within my little cottage
As the shadows gently fall,
While the twilight touches softly
One sweet face upon the wall,
Do we gather close together,
And in hushed tender tone,
Ask each other's full forgiveness
For the wrong that each has done.
Should you wonder why we thus
At the ending of the day,
Eye and voice would quiver answer,
"It was once our mother's way?"

If our home be but a cheer,
If it hold a welcome true,
Opening wide its door of greeting
To the many, not the few,
If we share our Father's bounty
With the needy, day by day,
'Tis because our hearts remember
This was ever mother's way.

Sometimes, when our hands grow weary,
Or our tasks seem very long,
When our burdens look too heavy,
And we deem the right all wrong,
Then we gain a new strength and courage,
We rise to proudly say,
"Let us do our duty bravely,
This was our dear mother's way."

Thus we keep her memory precious,
While we never cease to pray
That just when lengthened shadows
Mark the evening of our day,
They may find us waiting calmly,
To go home our mother's way!

JEWISH EXECUTIONS.

Stoning, Strangling, Burning and Decapitation.

From the interesting papers on the "Criminal Code of the Jews," published by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the following is taken:
Arrived within six yards of the place of execution the sages who were with the culprit pressed him to confess his crime. They told him that whoever makes confession is privileged to share in the *olam haba*—future existence; since death was an expiation for all iniquities. If he refused to acknowledge his guilt he was asked to say, "May death prove an atonement for all my transgressions." He was then conducted to within four yards of the place where the sentence was to be carried into effect. The death draught was here administered. This beverage was composed of myrrh and frankincense (*lebana*), in a cup of vinegar or light wine. It produced in the convict a kind of stupefaction, a semi-conscious condition of mind and body, rendering him indifferent to his fate and scarcely sensible to pain. The drink was—in Jerusalem—provided by the women, who considered this one of the greatest *mitzvahs*—meritorious deeds. In provincial towns the local communal authorities were required to furnish the criminal with the draught. As soon as the culprit had drunk of the stupefying draught the execution took place.

In accordance with the Mosaic code, four kinds of death were inflicted, each appropriate to a distinct series of crimes—stoning, strangling, burning and decapitation. Nothing can be more absurd than the notions generally current respecting the manner in which these punishments were carried out by the Jews. The stoning of the Bible and of the Talmud was not, as vulgarly supposed, a pell-mell casting of stones at a criminal, the burling had nothing whatever in common with the process of consuming by fire a living person as practiced by the churches of the middle ages; nor did the strangling bear any resemblance to our English mode of putting criminals to death.

The stoning of the Bible and of the Talmud was performed as follows: The criminal was conducted to an elevated place, divested of his attire if a man, and then hurried to the ground below. The height of the eminence from which he was thrown was always more than fifteen feet; the higher, within certain limits, the better. It was not, however, to be so high as to smash or greatly disfigure the body. This was a tender point with the Jews; man was created in God's image, and it was not permitted to desecrate the temple shaped by heaven's own hand. The first of the witnesses who had testified against the condemned man acted as executioner, in accordance with Deut. xvii, 7. If the convict fell face downward he was turned on his back. If he was not quite dead, a stone so heavy as to require two persons to carry it was taken to the top of the eminence whence he had been thrown; the second of the witnesses then hurled the stone so as to fall upon the culprit below. This process, however, was seldom necessary, the semi-stupefied condition of the convict and the height from which he was cast insuring instant death. The bodies of those condemned for blasphemy or idolatry were subsequently hung upon a gallows until dusk; in other cases they were buried after execution, the corpse was interred. Outside every town there were two cemeteries for criminals—one for those sentenced to be stoned or burned, one for those decapitated or hanged. As soon as the flesh had disappeared the skeleton could be removed to the family burying place. A few days after an execution the friends and relatives of the dead man—he was no longer regarded as an offender—called upon the judges who had tried him. This was a tacit acknowledgment that the punishment had been justly awarded, and that those charged with the administration of the law were regarded with no ungrateful feeling by the family and connections of the unfortunate man. Death by stoning was the penalty of an unnatural character; blasphemy, and any form of idolatry; profanation of the Sabbath; cursing parents (which must include blasphemy); the practice of Ob and yodoni—presumably a form of idolatrous sorcery; criminal assault upon a Na'arah (a young girl not yet of full age—one of mature years is termed in the Talmud *bagroth*); any person seducing another to idolatry, and a stubborn and rebellious son. Some other offenses which can not be mentioned here were also punished by stoning. A criminal

SENTENCED TO DEATH by burning was executed in the following manner: A shallow pit some two feet deep was dug in the ground. In this the culprit was placed standing upright. Around his legs earth was shoveled and batted firmly down until he was fixed up to his knees in the soil. A strong cord was

wrapped around it, and a very soft cloth drawn around it. This was passed once around the offender's neck; then two men came forward, each grasped an end of the rope and pulled hard. Suffocation was immediate. As the condemned man felt the strain of the cord, and insensibility supervened, the lower jaw dropped. Into the mouth thus opened a lighted wick was quickly thrown. This constituted the burning. After death ensued the body was buried in the cemetery for criminals. This manner of death was prescribed by an injunction of the Pentateuch for those committing adultery in certain specified cases—notably where the married daughter of a priest was found guilty of the crime.

DECAPITATION

was performed by the Jews after the fashion of the surrounding nations. It was considered the most humiliating, the most ignominious and degrading death that any man could suffer. It was the penalty in cases of assassination and deliberate murder. It was incurred by any who willfully and wantonly slew his fellow-man with a stone or with an implement of stone or iron. It was likewise the punishment meted out to all persons guilty of paganism and living in a town.

STRANGULATION

was a form of death by suffocation. It was effected as in burning. The culprit stood up to his knees in loose earth. A soft cloth containing a cord was wound once round the neck. The ends being tightly pulled in opposite directions, life was soon extinct. This mode of death was the punishment of one who struck his father or mother; of any one stealing a fellow-Israelite; of a false prophet; of any one committing adultery (as we understand this crime nowadays), and of the elder or provincial judge who taught or acted contrary to the decision of the Great Synhedrin of Jerusalem.

Good Evidence.

When such men as the Rev. Dr. Rankin, Rev. Dr. Harvey, Prof. Green, Dr. Bartine, Col. John K. McClesne, E. W. Neff, and a host of others equally trustworthy, certify over their own signatures to the marvelous efficacy of Warner's Safe Kid

ROOT & COMPANY.

We wish to call special attention to the many great attractions now to be found in our

Cloak, Shawl and Suit

Department, consisting in part of

CLOAKS and DOLMANS

In plain and diagonal cloths, in black and light colors. Stylish light color

WALKING JACKETS.

Seal and Mink Cloaks, Silk, Fur-lined Garments.

In the most elegant and modish shapes.

Our stock of garments comprises everything really desirable, from the cheapest Union Beaver to the finest Seal. Each garment was selected with great care and fully tested as to proportion, set, etc.—consequently not an ill-fitting or misshapen garment can be found in our entire stock. Our stock of medium price garments is especially large and we are selling really handsome, stylish garments for very little money. A superb line of Real India, Paisley, Camels Hair, Japanese and Beaver

Shawls.

The only full line of

FALL AND WINTER SUITS

For ladies and children in the city.

FURS.

A magnificent line of Seal, Mink and lower price furs, for ladies, misses and children. Real and imitation Seal Caps, etc.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

Our silk department is now replete with elegant, durable goods and rare bargains, among which may be found an improved 20-inch black gros grain silk at \$1.25; 21-inch black gros grain at \$1.50. These goods are of undoubted merit and are sold freely in every large city in the union at \$1.50 and \$1.75 per yard respectively.

BLACK SATIN DE LYON.

An elegant satin-faced silk that will not gloss—by far the handsomest goods ever brought to this market—at \$3.85 per yard; selling in New York City at \$5.00.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS

Black and Colored Silk Brocades in great variety.

SATINS.

PLAIN, BROCADED AND STRIPED

VELVETS.

PLAIN, BLACK MANTILLA, An immense line of Trimming Velvets in all the new shades, in plain, striped and embossed.

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Our Dress Goods stock will be found to contain everything to be desired in all the fashionable plain colors, Novelty and Fancy Goods, in cheap, medium and fine goods, that are usually kept in well-appointed metropolitan Dress Goods departments.

The prices throughout our entire stock will be found exceedingly low and must be satisfactory to the closest cash buyer.

ROOT & COMPANY,

Calhoun Street.

Daily Sentinel.

Circulation 4,000.

THE CITY.

Wood is cheap.

Quinine is cheap.

Dear are plenty this season.

Who is Mrs. Peter Harber?

The McHales met last night.

The Alerts' ball was a success.

Fix the Harrison street bridge.

Bass's shops are constantly crowded.

Maj. Drake went south last night.

Jack Swayne's arm is wearing out.

The Indian doctor has come to stay.

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The street car company is reaping a

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The farmers are praying for cold

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The employees at H. J. Ash's store

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The Masonic Temple seems to have

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Rev. W. T. Mason, of the Christian

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Westrum is anticipating a little

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Consisting of Several Fingers and the Use of His Hand.

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A terrible accident happened, yesterday afternoon, to Chas. Leese, a young lad about 13 years of age, at his father's residence, at No. 111 Wall street, whereby he has lost the entire use of his left hand, by the explosion of a railroad torpedo signal.

Charley and a playmate named Beach were sitting along the railroad, near the house, when one of them found the torpedo. They picked it up and took it into the yard and laid it on a board, when young Leesey prepared a match and proceeded to demonstrate to his companion the explosive properties of the said torpedo. He demonstrated the fact that the thing would explode to the entire satisfaction of the company, and introduced a conclusive proof that torpedoes could be utilized in transforming good little boys into angels. He struck the torpedo a blow with the hatchet, which exploded with such violence as to shatter his left hand in a horrible manner. His companion was entirely uninjured. He was taken into the house and surgical aid was summoned. He is now resting comparatively easy considering the nature of the wound.

For further particulars see next Monday's Gazette.

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How They "Tripped the Light Fantastic" at Arion Hall Last Night.

A Large Crowd and a Happy Time.

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The ball was given in honor of Gen. Washington's farewell address, and had long been heralded and was looked forward to as to be one of the events of the season, nor was any one disappointed in that particular.

The participants in the affair were among the best of Fort Wayne society.

Of the city officers present were noticed Mayor Zollinger, Clerk Trentman, Councilmen Noll and Muhler, Trustee McCulloch, City Engineer Brukenridge, Chief Engineer Vogel, and Officers Parker and Humbrecht.

The executive committee consisted of A. H. Carrier, T. B. Hedekin, L. T. Bourie, A. Lortier and Isaac Trauerman, and a great deal of credit is due them for the able manner in which the whole affair was conducted. The music was furnished by Reineke's orchestra, whose well known proficiency needs no commendation in these columns. The programme was well selected and varied, and at its conclusion every one felt satisfied there had been an evening well spent.

THE RAILROADS.

Freight business on the Pittsburgh is picking up.

The Pittsburgh shipped 67 cars of stock east yesterday.

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Via Berna, formerly of the Chicago yard, is now firing Pittsburgh engine 116.

Grand Rapids engine No. 9 will be out of the Pittsburgh shops in a few days.

Pittsburgh engine 185 will have an air brake when it comes out of the shops.

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Wm. H. Southern, of the Pittsburgh shop, was taken seriously ill on Wednesday night, but is rapidly convalescing.

The Wabash had a wreck at Wildcat Station, yesterday morning, whereby several cars were thrown from the track. A misplaced switch was the trouble.

The new iron bridge, which is to cross Columbia street near the Pittsburgh depot in Warsaw, is being put in place this week. It is a very substantial structure.

HAPPY HIGGINS.

He is Granted Twenty Minutes in Which to Get Out of Town.

Wm. Higgins is not the party to leave the city in the lurch when an emergency requires somebody to be on hand. But for William the police court would have been a ghastly failure, and the country would have been left in a state of confusion.

But just at the proper time Higgins got drunk and walked into a house, and as the mayor looked on, Higgins' smiling figurehead that he realized the fact that he lived in vain. The mayor

looked at him in deep thought for a moment, evidently figuring out his going capacity, and then told him if he could leave town in 30 minutes, he should skip out. William skip. And as the last mortal remains of what was a great big fellow, stood at a right angle with his back to the mayor, "see me go, judge."

SAD SKATULLA.

His Wife in Prussia Refuses to Come to Him.

And He Wants the Court to Sit Down Upon Her.

Chas. Skatulla comes forward with a complaint that makes the cold shivers run down the small of a man's spine. He wants a divorce, and when the court attempts to read all the names in the complaint it will grant the divorce out of sheer desperation. Charles married Theresia in Elgot, Prussia, in 1860, and in 1870 he moved to Fort Wayne, his loving spouse agreeing to come when he wrote for her. That he has done repeatedly and she as repeatedly refused to come, and now Charles has filed a bill to suppose that one Wilhelm Mathiesditt has alienated his wife's affections from him, and although he isn't quite certain that anything is wrong yet, it is bad enough to think folks talk about it and so he wants the court to sit down on Theresia, who is now living at Ida Hittle, Kattowitz, Prussia. It is a pretty long stretch for the court, but it can probably be reached.

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Recommend the Dismissal of the Rose Overly Murder Case—Three More Indictments Returned.

The grand jury adjourned to-day and returned the following report:

One indictment for libel, one for false pretense and one for petit larceny, and also recommended that the case against Rose Overly for the murder of John Sheehy be nolle prossed, but that she still be held as a witness.

The recommendation for the nolle prossing of the case against Rose Overly is a virtual acquittal, as the prosecutor will doubtless act upon that recommendation. Miller, the stenographer, was called before the grand jury, and read the testimony which related to the stabbing of Sheehy in which Crow swore that he saw a man stab Sheehy, and upon that evidence the recommendation was made.

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To-morrow afternoon and evening will be the last opportunities to witness Rial & Draper's great rendition of Mrs. Stowe's most popular work, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The cast of characters is complete, and the high eulogiums won by this company from the press of the country are a sufficient guarantee that the entertainment will be first class in every respect.

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A grand entertainment, fair and supper will be given at the Academy of Music commencing next Thursday evening and continuing until Saturday evening, for the benefit of the poor of the city. The affair is under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and no pains are being spared to make it the most successful one ever held in this city, and as it is for a worthy purpose it will no doubt receive the support of the entire public. Over 500 tickets have already been sold.

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ROOT & COMPANY.

We wish to call special attention to the many great attractions now to be found in our

Cloak, Shawl and Suit

Department, consisting in part of

CLOAKS and DOLMANS

In plain and diagonal cloths, in black and light colors. Stylish light color

WALKING JACKETS.

Seal and Mink Cloaks, Silk, Fur-lined Garments.

In the most elegant and modish shapes.

Our stock of garments comprises everything really desirable, from the cheapest Union Beaver to the finest Seal. Each garment was selected with great care and fully tested as to proportion, set, etc.—consequently not an ill-fitting or misshapen garment can be found in our entire stock. Our stock of medium price garments is especially large and we are selling really handsome, stylish garments for very little money. A superb line of Real India, Paisley, Camels Hair, Japanese and Beaver

Shawls.

The only full line of

FALL and WINTER SUITS

For ladies and children in the city.

FURS.

A magnificent line of Seal, Mink and lower price furs, for ladies, misses and children. Real and imitation Seal Caps, etc.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

Our silk department is now replete with elegant, durable goods and rare bargains, among which may be found an improved 20-inch black gros grain silk at \$1.25; 21-inch black gros grain at \$1.50. These goods are of undoubted merit, and are sold freely in every large city in the union at \$1.50 and \$1.75 per yard respectively.

BLACK SATIN DELVON.

An elegant satin-faced silk that will not gloss by far the handsomest goods ever brought to this market—at \$3.85 per yard; selling in New York City at \$5.00.

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Black and Colored Silk Brocades in great variety.

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Meteorological.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Indications: For the Ohio valley, falling barometer, increasing southerly wind, warmer, threatening and rainy weather, followed in the western portion to-night by rising barometer and colder northerly winds. For the lake region, falling and low barometer, increasing east to south winds, probably to gales, generally warmer, threatening and rainy weather partly and snow in the northern portion, to temporarily followed over the upper lakes by rising barometer and cold northerly winds.

Kid Gloves.

We have received a full line of the popular Three-Button Kid Gloves (Martha Washington), which had such a heavy run at Mr. H. W. Bond's store.

The best glove in the city for \$1.00 a pair.

M. FRANK & Co.,

Corner Calhoun and Berry Sts.

Valencia and Malaga Raisins at the Boston Tea Store.

THE VICTIMS OF FARO.

Crowds view the Automatic City every day.

FROM FIFTH AVENUE TO SING-SING.

They all inquire for 34 Calhoun street.

December Fashions at the Pattern Store.

We would advise our friends to look through H. J. Ash's Mammoth Store House, No. 9 East Calhoun street, before buying parlor stoves.

Buy Your Kid Gloves

at our store, Martha Washington Three-Button, \$1.00 a pair.

M. FRANK & Co.,

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Not Dead!

Our reporter happened down on Columbia street this morning and found H. J. Ash's Housekeeper's Repository full of life, and on making inquiries found he was selling Stoves at all prices. No advance. A Cook Stove, all trimmed, for \$15. A Self-feeding Coal Stove for \$10, a very handsome Wood Parlor, Nickel Ornamented with Rail, for \$8, a very nice size Astral Base Burner for \$25, and a Garland, 1870 Pattern, for \$25.

Ladies' sandals, 40c.

Misses' sandals, 35c.

Children's sandals, 20c.

Men's arctics, \$1.00.

Men's sandals, 65c.

Ladies' best button shoes, \$2.

Children's school shoes, \$1.00 to \$1.25.

Infants' shoes, spring heels, all sizes and all widths.

Infants' felt socks, all colors.

Gents' fine shirts.